GREET NINE RELEASED GASTONIA DEFENDANTS AT THE DAILY-FREIHEIT BAZAAR TONIGHT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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MARION DEPUTIES BEAT WOUNDED; LET THEM BLEED

Mass Action of the Workers Must be the Answer to the Massacre at Marion

The massacre of textile mill strikers at Marion, North Carolina, confirms our accusations that the murder campaign being waged by the mill owners' state power, is directed against the whole working class. Until now the Communists and the members of the National Textile Workers' Union have been the sole victims of the terror campaign.

The revolt of the workers in Gastonia against starvation wages, the speed-up (stretch-out) system, lengthening of hours, child labor, the resultant unemployment and all the other effects of rationalization, was given militant direction by the Communists and the National Textile Workers' Union. The leadership of the Gastonia workers wages an uncompromising struggle against the mill owners for elementary demands of the working class. Realizing that the leaders of the Gastonia struggle could not be bought, bribed or intimidated, the attack of the mill owners and their government has, from the first, been of a most malevolent and murderous fascist character.

The events at Gastonia on the evening of June 7th were caused by an organized attack on the part of Chief of Police Aderholt and his associate thugs and gunmen who intended to murder the men, women and children who had sought shelter in a tent colony after their eviction from company houses. That a massacre did not occur on that date, is to be attributed solely to the fact that the strikers, having been repeatedly attacked and frequently threatened with murder, were prepared to defend themselves and beat back the murder crew.

During the early part of the strike that occurred in Marion the mill owners and their police and sheriffs resorted to tactics similar to the terror in Gastonia. Governor O. Max Gardner, himself a mill owner, sent in companies of state militia to defeat the strikers. But soon the bosses came to recognize that there was a vast difference between the leadership of the two strikes and that the militia could be dispensed with. In Marion the mill owners discovered that the leaders of the strike, officials of the United Textile Workers' Union, with Hoffmann, the "progressive" member of the Muste group and graduate of fthe Brookwood college of class collaboration at their head, were anxious to prove that they were better instruments to use for strike-breaking purposes than any other.

The betrayal of the rayon workers at Elizabethtown, Tennessee, was noted by the Marion bosses and they were duly impressed by the ability of the American Federation of Labor strikebreakers. The Elizabethtown strikers had been deceived and were back in the plant, with the blacklist in effect against those who had taken an aggressive part in the strike. So an agreement was soon reached between the strike leaders and the mill owners at Marion and the strikers returned to the slave pens. But the workers, back in the mills, soon discovered that the black list was in effect; that the active union workers were being isolated on the night shift and the scabs all worked on the day shift. It was plain that the night shift was to be suspended, thereby forcing all the active former strikers out of the mills. It was this piece of trickery that evoked the strike of Wednesday morning. It was a strike against the mill owners and the treacherous officials who had conspired to break the strike and defeat the demands of the strikers.

When the mill owners discovered their second strikebreaking policy had failed and that the workers would not follow the treacherous "labor leaders" they again went back to their first policy—open terror.

Sheriff Oscar Adkins and his deputies, always at the beck and call of the mill owners, armed themselves with tear bombs and guns, and proceeded to the mill where they staged a massacre against the unarmed strikers, killing three outright and wounding more than a score, two of whom have since died.

When the capitalist class of the state discovered that the American Federation of Labor officials were unable to force the workers to accept slave conditions, the full fury of the capitalist state was unleashed and defenseless workers shot in the back as they tried to escape the deadly attacks of the sheriff and his deputies. After committing this dastardly and cowardly crime against men and women mill workers, the craven murderer, Adkins, then frantically appealed to the chief director of the fascist attacks upon the workers of North Carolina, Governor O. Max Gardner, who rushed troops of state militia to Marion, to protect Adkins and his hoodlums from the vengeance of the fellow workers and relatives of the dead strikers.

The dead and dying at Marion are victims of the united front of mill owners, the capitalist state and the labor bureaucracy. Marion shows clearly the utter futility of workers anywhere putting their trust in the reactionary labor leaders, whether they are avowed supporters of the Green machine or followers of the Muste-Brookwood-socialist bloc that tries to arrest the disintegration of the labor bureaucracy.

It also indicates the terrific tasks that face the militant labor movement in waging the struggle against rationalization in the South. The reply to the massacre at Maron must be the mobilization of the broadest masses for the conference of textile workers at Charlotte on the 12th of this month, and the launching of an immediate widespread drive against rationalization.

More than ever must the workers of the United States and of the world rally behind the defense of the Gastonia prisoners who are now in the hands of the same bloodthirsty gang that shed the blood of the Marion strikers. The working class can never accept anything other than unconditional release of these workers who on the night of June 7th, by their heroic action, averted a worse tragedy for the working class than that at Marion on Wednesday.

Everywhere we must wage an unyielding fight for the existence of workers' organizations, for the right of workers to organize and defend themselves and their organizations against the murderous attacks of the fascist bands whether or not they are cloaked with state authority.

These fascist thugs must be defeated and disarmed by the mass action of the workers themselves.

Mill Bosses Try to Railroad These Seven Workingclass Fighters



Figuring that they would be better able to get some of the best Gastonia mill workers and National Textile Workers Union organizers out of the way for a long time in this manner, the legal hirelings of Manville-Jenckes dropped charges against nine of the YF prisoners, in order to concentrate on the railroading of the remaining seven workers.

The seven working class fighters who still face long prison terms are shown above in Charlotte court-room. They are, right to left, Louis McLaughlin, K. Y. Hendryx, Clarence Miller, Fred Beal, George Carter, W. M. McGinnis and Joseph Harrison.

DISCONTENT IN LOOSE-WILES, L. I.

Worker There Urges Solidarity in K. C.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am writing you a few lines to tell about the conditions of the workers at the Loose-Wiles Biscuit plant in Long Island City. This is the same company which owns the plant in Kansas City, Mo., where 2,000 workers struck.

In the Long Island plant young girls work out their lives under a terrible speed-up system, and we men work under the same conditions.

I am glad to hear that the Kansas City workers of Loose-Wiles went on strike, and hope that they stand firm on their demands. Over here the bosses are scared and they are watching everybody, but I am teling all the workers here what the Kansas City workers did.

Here in this plant the workers are far from being satisfied. The girls and men are always saying that someone should come and organize them.

Now the company is forcing us to work all day no Saturday for straight time.

We are very busy now, because they want to break the Kansas City strike but I think that this is the time to organize all the Loose-Wiles Biscuit workers to fight for better

(Continued on Page Three)

LUDLOW STRIKE GROWS; 600 OUT

LUDLOW, Mass., Oct. 3.—The National Textile Workers' Union is holding mass meetings at the mill gates here, where 600 textile workers are on strike against the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Mills No. 11 and 8, in protest over the installation of new speed-up tactics and increase in amount of work required.

After the strike started, the management claimed that the order

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Foster Tours Country for Trade Union Unity League Building Local Machinery

General Secretary to Visit Twelve Industrial Centers Beginning October 14

Will Establish Organzation Program for Each District, Build New Center's Membership

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League will tour the country to build on the solid base established at the historic Cleveland Convention last August, district machinery and establish complete organizaitonal programs for each section, swellnig the membership of the new trade union center. Increased circulation for Labor Unity, official organ of the League, is expected to be another result of the tour for which Foster will leave New York Oct. 14.

Monster mass meetings will mark Foster's arrival in each of the 12 major cities listed, and will be followed by Trade Union Uity League local conferences and additional meetings in outlying industrial centers to build the organization among the unorganized workers in heavy industry.

The tour will open in Baltimore, Oct. 14. Philadelphia, where two unions, the Window Cleaners Protective Union and the newly organized union of over 700 floor layers have already forced the manufacturers' associations to accede to their demands as a result of the strikes which terminated recently, will be the second city Foster will visit. He will remain here Oct. 15, 16 and 17.

New York City meetings will follow on the 18 and 19, New Haven on Oct. 20 and 21, Boston on Oct. 22, 23 and 24. Foster will return to New York City again for the 25th and 26th when he will leave for the Pittsburgh district where he will remain until the 29th. Chicago meetings and conferences will be held from Oct. 30 to Nov. 1. Foster will be in Detroit on Nov. 2 and remain in the Michigan district until the 4th. On the 5th, he will be in Cleveland and stay there until the 8th of Nov., the date for which the Buffalo meeting and conference is scheduled.

The general secretary will return to the national headquarters at 2 West 15th St. on Nov. 9 to report to the Board meeting on the stride made by the Local General Leagues in membership establishment of district machinery, completion of organization programs for each district and the gains in Labor Unity circulation.

LAND OF SOVIETS STARTS FOR U. S.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 3.—The four aviators of the U. S. S. R. monoplane Land of the Soviets will probably land at Port Angeles, Wash., late today, according to word received by the Sand Point naval station here after the Soviet craft took off from Sitka, Alaska. Unfavorable climatic conditions were expected to cause the fliers to stop at the northern point.

MACDONALD WILL VISIT NEW YORK

Reports state that two United States cruisers, the Memphis and the Trenton, met the Berengaria at sea last night and accompanied it to port at New York by way of furnishing a naval escort for Premier J. Ramsey MacDonald, who is visiting the United States at the time the labor party is in stormy session.

The Berengaria is due in quarantine at six o'clock this morning, but will not dock until about nine or after, when he is to be welcomed by representatives of capitalist political parties in the city, with Mayor Walker representing Tammany and the democrats and the Rev. Norman Thomas and Attorney Hillquit of Riverside Drive, representing the socialists.

Recognizing MacDonald as one of

(Continued on Page Two)

HUGE DETROIT GASTON PROGRAM.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Fifty-four working class organizations sent deelgates to the citywide ILD-WIR Joint Conference for Gastonia Relief and Defense held Sunday at 3782 Woodward Ave.

A mass memorial meeting for ELLA MAY WIGGINS will be held on Sunday, Oct. 13th, at 2 p. m. at Danceland Auditorium, Woodward near Forest. Ben Wells, textile organizer, who was badly beaten and nearly lynched at the hands of a murderous gang incited by the Gas-

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Gaston Prisoners at Madison Garden Demonstration Tonite

Delegates to World Pioneer Congress Will Also Address Workers; "Gastonia Night"

By special arrangement between the Press Bazaar Committee and the International Labor Defense, the nine Gastonia defendants, whom mass pressure has just released from the clutches of the mill barons and their class justice, will make their first appearance before the workers of New York at the Daily Worke rand Morning Freiheit Bazaar in Madison Square Garden, 49th St. and 8th Ave., this evening, which has been designated Gastonia night.

The appearance of these militants will undoubtedly be the signal for a gigantic demonstration and may well set off a wave of national and international protest and working-class solidarity that will bring about the ucnonditional release of the remaining seven defendants, the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee declared yesterday.

The four-day bazaar opened last night with thousands of workers from all corners of the city thronging Madison Square Garden before the volunteer sals people could finish arranging their stock to the best advantage.

One of the most popular spots on the floor was the booth devoted to art gobds, hand carved toys, novelties and dry goods made in the

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PIONEER MEETING INSPIRING EVENT

American Delegation at Moscow Rally

(By Special Correspondent.)

On Thursday, Aug. 16, at 7 a. m., I was at the station awaiting the arrival of our American Young Pioneers from Charof. At 7.30 sharp the first special train from the Ukraine began to pull in. The big band strikes a march, the reception committee strikes out. They consist of a medical squad, a special militia squad and a reception Young Pioneer squad. Cheers, heers without an end. Five Hundred of them are here, all in their national costumes, singing songs and talking in different dialects. After an exchange of greetings they are led to the nearby staton dining hall and to their places where they are to stay for ten to twelve days.

The opening o fthe Slet (Pioneer Congress) took place at the Stadium Dynamo. Forty thousand children and adults were present. For the first time I had a chance to look at the leaders of the Russian and

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All Communists Must Report at 9. a. m. for Vital Party Work

All members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League must report at the district office, 26-28 Union Square, promptly at 9 a. m. today for extremely important Party and League work. Do not fail to be on time. Punctuality is essential.

FOURTH DIES; STRIKERS TELL ABOUT UNPROVOKED ATTACK COVERED WITH TEAR GAS; MILL BOSS FIRED PISTOL

Gastonia Case Prosecution Challenges Every Worker Proposed for Jury; Threatens to Call Those First Freed Back for Trial

Venire, Summoned from Outside of Industrial Section by Court Order, Composed Mostly of Farmers, Business Men; Organizer Arrested

GASTONIA CASE JURY COMPLETED

BULLETIN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—The twelfth juror was selected at 4:21 p. m. today in the Gastonia case trial. All the seven jurors added today are from the non-industrial regions, by court order. The last two selected are farmers.

The defense had only one peremptory challenge left, and the prosecution two. Out of the entire last panel, only two persons, both workers, expressed belief in the innocence of the defendants, which is the smallest proportion of any panel previously in either trial. There were only ten workers in the entire list examined today. The jury is almost exclusively farmer. The state opens its case tomorrow morning.

The jurymen are: John L. Todd, rural mail carrier; E. L. Moore, Ford Motor Company employe; Zeke Johnson, retired business man, and J. A. Helms, C. L. Hill, J. W. Elliott, R. N. Caziah, J. T. Ferris, M. M. Flow, J. B. Lawing, H. T. McAuley and S. L. Manson, Jr., all farmers.

* * *

CHARLOTTE,y N. C., Oct. 3.—Five more jurors, making ten in all, were passed in the morning session of the court today, where mill bosses lawyers are prosecuting the with intent to put them out of the class struggle with 20-year sentences.

During the questioning of veniremen, hte prosecution lawyers snarled vicious comments, seemingly reflecting the spirit of the state

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ELMIRA SILK WORKERS STRIKE

ELMIRA, N. Y., (By Mail).—Over 500 employees of the J. N. Stierson Silk Mills here struck because of a new speed-up system.

9 Released in Gastonia Case Pledge Action

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—The following statement is from the Gastonia ase defendants released Monday morning when the prosecution concentrated its murder campaign on Beal and six others:

"For four months we have been in jail. Our only "crime" was to strike for better wages, for better conditions and for the right to organize and defend ourselves from the attacks of the drunken, hostile police and the vigilante "Committee of 100" of the Loray Mill. All the evidence which the State had then they still have. They now confess the flimsiness of this framed-up evidence by dropping the charges against us.

"Why were we jailed? Why did the garnd jury indict us?

"The answer is plain. We were jailed as a part of the attempt of the bosses to smash our union which is the purpose of their attempt to railroad us to electrocution or the penitentiary. They now admit that they could not obtain a first degree verdict against any of us and cannot even obtain a verdict of any sort against those of us whom they have released. Those who are still on trial did no more than we did and they are as "innocent" as we are and we are as "guilty' as they are. All of u swere guarding oor union hall and the lives of the women and children in the W. I. R. Tent Colony against the bosses gangsters who had threatened to destroy our second headquarters just as they destroyed the first to take the lives of ou rleaders.

Aroused Working Class.

"The prosecution has not had any

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MILL OFFICIALS ORDERED KILLING

MARION, N. C., Oct. 3.—While the fourth to die of the strikers at the Marion Manufacturing company bled his life away today in the hospital, his brother and other witnesses told of the brutal and unprovoked attack by the sheriff's deputies yesterday morning, in whcih tear gas and bullets deliberately aimed from guns held in both hands shot to pieces a picket line, 23 wounded in addition to those killed, and four of the wounded still expected to die.

Not content with massacring four strikers, and wounding 23 more, the mill owners' sheriff and deputies here have obtained warrants against 38 of those their bullets did not actually kill. They are all charged with rebellion, riot, assault with intent to kill, trespass and illegal assemblage. The victims who failed to die when ordered by the sheriff, and who are now held for no one knows what sort of sentences in prison are: Charles Fitzgerald, Tilden Carver, Lonnie Bryson, Jim Bryson, Roush Mills, Ed Johnson, Kirk Lunsford, Wes Fowler, Roy Minish, Will Webb, John Wykle, W. K. Styles, Spurgeon Bradley, Burgin Stacy, Del Lewis, Jeter Paris, Sambo Duncan, Wiley Newland, Davey Mills, Allen Stewart, George Buckner, W. G. Hall, Roy Woody, Lawrence Bradley, Willie Ellmore, Abner Elmore Buchanan, Jack Parker, Willard Johnson, Willie Allison, Daniel Frady, McClain Bradley, George McCombs, Charlie Taylor, W. M. Sparks, W. S. Black, Gudger Clark, Ed Redden, and C. G. Sprouse.

Carver, Wykle, McCombs and others are among those in the hospital with serious wounds.

Pretend To Prosecute Killers.

Warrants charging murder, without specifying the degree, were issued today against Sheriff Oscar Adkins, 10 of his deputies, and four employes of the Marion mill. Each warrant had four counts—one for each of the four men killed.

All through the night, Luther Bryson, 22 years of age, bled continuously. He died at seven o'clock this mornnig. His brother Jim told of the killing:

"They (Sheriff Adkins of McDowell County and his thugs) shot tear gas inot our faces, and then fired from revolvers. When the gas cleared I was the only man standing. Near me there were fourteen on the ground, and two were already dead. I saw three deputies hold up a wounded man and were beating him."

Jim Bryson and others, including 18-year-old S. Long, lying on a hospital bed told of the killing of Jonas, the man the sheriff alleges attacked him with a stick, the action on which he bases his excuse for the massacre. Jonas was 65 years old, and partly paralyzed. The sheriff clubbed him over the head, and handcuffed him. Jonas was then shot, during the several minutes when bullets were poured into the picket line. After the shooting, Jonas was picked up, and clubbed into unconsciousness, then loaded into a car, head downward, with no attempt made to staunch his wound, carried bleeding to the hospital. He was placed on the operating table and found dead from loss of blood.

After he died, and not before, a deputy came and took off the handcuffs.

Strikers told of seeing another of the wounded thrown in a car and beaten up by deputies on his way to the hospital.

Others heard the mill officials just before the shooting, denouncing the strikers in speeches to the deputies, and demanding that they should all be shot down. Strikers say they saw Mill Superintendent

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10,000 "Dailies" Must Reach Southern Workers Each Day

Workers Must Rush Funds to "Into the South With the Daily Worker" Drive

Into the South with the Daily Worker!

The Daily Worker must reach the masses of exploited textile workers of the South!

Requests for the Daily Worker—for the "union paper" as the workers of the South know it—not requests, but demands—have come from over 200 mill villages in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia, and from scores of traction workers of New Orleans besides.

"We got to have the Daily Worker down here, so we can keep track of the other southern mill workers who fight against the bosses," writes a speeder hand in a cotton mill in Kanapolis, N. C.

"Send us the union paper every day," an Anderson, S. C., mill worker demands.

"The workers in the Spartan mill just started working after a shut-down. We're in pretty bad shape. We heard about the Daily Worker from men from Gastonia. They say it's the union paper. Well, we want the union paper."

"The York Enquirer of Yorkville don't tell nothing but lies about the Gastonia workers. Send us the Daily Worker." This is from a York, S. C., worker.

In their struggle against slavery, the awakening southern mill workers must have the Daily Worker. It is absolutely indispensable to them, as their only voice. But we cannot supply it to them, for the expense is too great.

The workers of the United States must rush to the aid of these awakening slaves of the South, who will soon take part in one of the greatest phases of the class struggle in the United States.

Ten thousand Daily Workers must reach the Southern mill workers every day! To do this, $200 a day is absolutely necessary immediately.

Are we with the southern mill workers? Show them your solidarity by rushing your contribution at once to the "Into the South With the Daily Worker" Drive.

I want to put the Daily Worker into the hands of a fellow worker in the South. The southern mill workers are fighting a great battle against slavery, and I want to show my solidarity with them.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Amount .....

BATTLE RAGES IN COLORADO PRISON 3 GUARDS DEAD

Bad Conditions Cause Bloody Revolt

CANTON CIY, Colo., Oct. 3. (U.P.).—Two flaming buildings within the prison enclosure illuminated general rioting which was raging tonight through the overcrowded Colorado State Penitentiary.

The mutiny started at noon, when hundreds of convicts leaped suddenly from their dinner tables and attacked the guards and officers. The chapel dining room soon was in flames. The rioting spread rapidly and two cell houses too were ablaze a while later.

The uproar was defeaning. Guards fired constantly at the men, who ran from the cell houses to the prisno yards. Many fell, either killed or wounded. Screams and curses arose from every cell.

Three guards were known to be dead. They were C. W. Rinker, R. B. Brown and J. G. Irvin. Robert Goodwin was injured seriously in the rioting.

National Guard airplanes from Denver were en route here with tear bombs and machine guns.

The utmost confusion raged within the walls.

Report Arsenal Captured.

Inmates were reported to have captured the prison arsenal and to be furnishing their comrades with guns. A call for aid was cent by prison officials.

A detachment fo police and sheriff's officers left from Colorado Springs, while a squad of Colorado National Guard airplanes sped from Denver, loaded with tear bombs and machine guns.

The prison for the past year has been badly overcrowded. Prisoners slept in improvised quarters and ate in shifts.

While one shift was eating the mutiny started. It spread simultaneously as if by a prearranged signal. Some reports said that a shot, fired ust as the prisoners shuffled in the dining room, had been the signal for hte uprising.

Whistles began to blow from within the prison. 'A crowd of more than 500 citizens gathered outside the walls, but none could enter. Volley after volley of shots could be heard inside, nad occasionally an agonized scream.

Confusing Reports.

All manner of reports were rfie outside the walls. Many said prisoners had entire charge of the penitentiary, while others said that prisoners by the score had escaped during the battle.

The Canon City fire and police department established guards around the walls in answer to calls for help from Warden Eugene Crawford and John Allen, clerk, before the wires were cut.

The Howitzer Company of the 157th infantry, Colorado National Guard, stationed at Canon City, was dispatched to the prison on order of Gov. W. H. Adams.

Use Machine Guns.

The compnay puored shost from machine guns against barricades erected by prisoners from partitions, tables and other furniture in the prison yard.

Of the 1,000 convicts in the prisoqn, at least 600 were engaged in the battle, which became furious as the hours passed.

The convicts seized ex-Senator George E. Colgate, who was visiting the prison, and three guards. They were held as hostages and used wherever possible as shields from firing of officers.

Neddle Meet Tuesday

A meeting of active members of the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union will be held next Tuesday after work at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St.

THE YOUNG PIONEER

GREET RETURN OF CHILDREN'S U.S.S.R. DELEGATION.

After an all-summer tour of the U. S. S. R., the workers' children's delegation, made up of workers' children from the basic industries all over the country is returning to America again. The delegation, while in the Soviet Union, attended the All-Union Pioneer Congress. They also toured the Soviet Union, seeing the conditions of the workers children there, so that they could come back and give report to the American working-class children about the children over there.

On Sept. 28, they left Europe on the liner Berengaria, for the U. S. On the same boat with them is Ramsay MacDonald, the "labor" premier of Great Britain. This "socialist" sent troops to Palestine to crush the revolt of the Arabian workers, and broke the strike of a half million textile workers in Manchester, England.

MacDonald is supposed to be coming to America to confer with President Hoover about "disarmament." He is really coming here to form a united front with the American bosses for an attak on the only workers and farmers' government, the Soviet Union.

Comrades, we an show MaDonald what we think of him by holding mass meetings to greet our comrades returning to America. We must show him that the American workers and their children will fight against attacks upon our fatherland, the U. S. S. R.

We will not allow the bosses to crush the government of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Unionn!

We will DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!

GREET THE CHILDREN'S U. S. S. R. DELEGATION!

The workers' children all over the country must hold such conferences, and help free the Gastonia strikers. We must not allow the bosses to murder Fred Boal, and the fifteen other strikers, like they did to Ella May. If the workers and the workers' children will stick together and demand the freedom of the Gastonia prisoners, the bosses will get scared of us, and they will have to let them go free.

WORKERS' CHILDREN, DEMAND THE FREEDOM OF THE GASTONIA PRISONERS!

CONDITIONS OF THE CHILDREN IN MY TOWN.

By BERTHA BROSKY.

School has started, and all the workers' children have gone to school. But most of the children have been chased out because they couldn't get the things that are needed. Some come dirty because they have been chased out of their houses, and have no place to wash, but the old runs and dirty creeks. But what is the cause of this?

It is that the bosses think that they are smart, and can have a good time, but the poor just sit around and have no money and no work. And the ones that have work don't get enough money.

WHAT HAPPENS IN MY SCHOOL

By LA LUCAS.

On Sept. 30 we will have to give an oral talk. The teacher is giving us one week to get a current event from the papers. I have a topic already that I will speak about. This is "Arabs are fighting against the British bosses." I have read that in the Young Pioneer Corner, and decided on taking it.

One day the teacher told us to write about some famous men. I wrote about Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. She asked me where I found it out that he was famous, and I told her that probably he is not famous for you or any other capitalist, but he is a famous man for the working class.

Just before the term ended we had to write a composition about one of the following topics she gave us.

1. Why the American Federation of Labor is doing marvelous things for the workers.

2. Who was J. D. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Jefferson, Washington.

I wrote about the American Federation of Labor, refused to mark my paper, and would not give it back to me. I'll write more about my school later.

Women Demonstrate for Gastonia, Marion

The events in Marion, N. C., just a short distance from Gastonia, makes the working women's election campaign—Gastonia mass meeting Oct. 17 at Irving of great importance.

"The killing of three workers in this orthodox A. F. of L strike area," a statement issued last night points out, "are sufficient proof that the mill barons are determined to wipe out every vestige of unionism. It also proves the militancy of the exploited workers. Now more than ever the women must show the bosses that they will not peacefully stand by while their fellow-workers are being killed."

OPEN AIR MEETS

Pier, 36 at 12 noon, speaker, J. Di Santo; Stone and Pitkin at 8 p. m., comrades to report to 154 Watkins St. at 7.45 p. m., speakers, Mary Adams, Nat Kaplan, B. Lifshitz; Intervale and Wilkins Aves, at 8 p. m., speakers, S. Bleecher, Sam Nesin, G. Welsh; 114th St. and Lenox Ave. at 8 p. m., speakers, S. Brody, A. Moreau, A. Lyons, R. Moore; 50th St. and Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, 8 p. m., speakers, L. Chernenko, N. Ross, M. Weich; 99th St. and Lextington Ave. at 12 noon, speaker, Rose Rubni.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO RECEIVE FLIERS.

The Friends of the Soviet Union has issued a call for volunteers to aid in making preparations for the reception of the four Soviet fliers. Call at the Flatiron Building, 175 Fifth Ave., Room 304, between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Gaston Defendants at Press Bazaar Tonight

(Continued from Page One)

Soviet Union.

The whole section is boarded off for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who have gathered an array of men's suits that few retail stores can equal. And the suits, like everything else on sale at the bazaar, are priced at two-thirds of their actual value.

The miniature Proletcos—and it's not exactly a miniature, either—was running ful blast from the minute the doors weer open, with the Italian Spaghetti House and the Japanese Restaurant surrounded six deep.

Th booth of the imllinery werkers was one of those most liberally patronized, nor were the white goods, leather goods, rayon underwear and dresses overlocked by the women workers.

Other commodities well represented are umbrellas, jewelry, books, flowers, tobacco and candy. A lively program of music and entertainment has been arranged by the committee in charge for every night of the bazaar.

Tonight, in addition to the Gastonia defendants, the American workers' children deelgates to the World Pioneer Congress in the U. S. S. R. will make their appearance. It is the duty of every militant worker in New York to greet the Gastonia strikers and the Pioneers tonight, Gastonia Night. Turn the bazaar into a demonstration for the release of the seven strikers and organizers whom the bosses are trying to railroad to prison for 30-year terms!

"HEART OF ASIA" STARTS TOMORROW AT FILM GUILD.

"Afghanistan" commences a second week's engagement at the Cameo Theatre tomorrow, and so that screen continues to reveal a "forbidden country" which for centuries was barred to "infidel" Europeans. Recent events in Afghanistan attracted the attention of the entire world to the habits, customs and the mode of living of the people in that country; and this film constitutes the first systematic investigation and authentic record in that direction.

Sharp subjects on the Cameo program include a Clark and McCullough talking comedy, "Steamed Up," a Russian newsreel, a Pathe Sound News and an industrial film.

"THE WEAVERS" COMING TO 55TH STREET.

Gerhart Hauptmann's revolutionary drama, "The Weavers," perhaps the best known of this great German dramatist's works, has finally reached the screen under the direction nef Frederich Zelnick and will have its American premiere at the 55th St. Playhouse, beginning this Saturday.

Filmed in a manner closely resembling "POTEMKIN," "The Weavers" called forth uprearious scenes wherever shown in Europe, having been termed a "thinly veiled document of our own times."

JOSEPH ANNACONE WANTED. Joseph Annacone, of Dover, N. J., is wanted at his home at once. Communicate with Victor Annacone, 267 E. Blackwell, Dover, N. J., Passaic 2533, DLW freight house.

Communist Activities

Unit Agitprops, Section 6.

Meeting this Friday at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

* * *

Greek Fraction.

A very important meeting will be held Friday, Oct. 4, 8 p. m., in the Workers Center. All comrades strongly urged to attend, the last few meetings having been postponed.

* * *

Section 8.

All comrades are to report Sunday, 9.30 a. m., at 29 Chester St. in order to participate in the final drive to put all the local candidates on the ballot.

* * *

Y. C. L. Theatre Party.

The Y. C. L. of Downtown 2 will give a theatre party on Friday evening, Oct. 4. The play is Michael Gold's "Fiesta." Get tickets in room 207, Workers Center. Admission, $1.00 and $1.50.

* * *

Lower Bronx YCL Dance.

A concert and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx unit of the YCL Saturday, Oct. 5, at 1520 Wilkins Ave. Admission 25 cents, 25 cents at door. Proceeds to National School.

* * *

Unit 1F, Section 2.

Meets Friday, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

* * *

Downtown 1, Y.C.L.

Regular meeting Friday, Oct. 4, 7:30 p.m., at 27 E. 4th St. Report and discussion on the Tenth Plenum. All comrades urged to attend.

Fraternal Organizations

Red Dancers.

A try-out of men, women, boys and girls who wish to join the Red Dancers, a permanent working class group under the direction of Comrade Edith Segal, will take place at Irving Plaza this Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2.30 p. m. Bring your bathing suit.

* * *

M. P. Y. C. Physical Training.

There will be a class in physical training at the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1492 Madison Ave., every Tuesday and Thursday at 8.30 p. m. The club is preparing for the labor sports exhibition which will be part of the reception to the Soviet fliers.

* * *

Dry Cleaners Section, T.U.U.L.

A meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 7, 7 p. m., in the Workers Center. Important questions to be taken up.

* * *

Ball for Vida Obera.

The Spanish Bureau of the Party has arranged a Latin-American ball for Saturday evening, Oct. 5, at the Spanish Workers Club, 26 W. 115th St. Proceeds to aid Vida Obera, Spanish paper widely read by Latin-American steel workers, packing house workers and Mexican toilers in the West, to become a weekly.

* * *

Workers Esperanto Group

Meets tonight, 8.30 sharp, at 108 E. 14th St. to elect officers and discuss important business. Wall papers and posters received from foreign correspondents will be exhibited. All students taking Esperanto at the Workers School invited.

* * *

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

Rehearsals for the Gastonia strike play, "White Trash," being whipped into shape. Wednesday meets transferred to Sunday nights, 7 sharp. All those not registered for the playwriting course at the Workers School urged to sign up at once; class begins Wednesday. "White Trash" rehearsals Monday and Friday, 8 p. m., at 50 E. 11th St., room 337.

HOOVER'S FARM BOARD IS PART OF WAR DRIVE

Dictate What Farmers Shall Plant

The Farmers' National Grain Marketing Corporation, created by the federal farm board, composed of exploiters of labor and the farmers, with Alexander H. Legge, former president of the harvester trust, as chairman, will endeavor to regulate the production and distribution of farm products of every variety, including grain, cotton, fruits and vegetables, live stock.

Bankers Will Dominate.

Reports from Washington are to the effect that there will be a capital stock of $100,000,000, "held by farm cooperatives," but the number of senators, including Brookhart of Iowa, charged with examining the members of the farm board appointed by Hoover, declare that this is only a subterfuge and a step toward control of the board by the LaSalle St. bankers and stock market food gamblers. The big banks of LaSalle St. in Chicago are connected with Wall St. institutions through mergers and interlocking directorates; hence the farmers will be dependent upon bankers for the marketing of their grain.

Regulate Seeding Area.

Carl Williams, an appointee of the federal board, said Wednesday befoer the committee at Washington that no subsidy could be given to keep prices of grain above the cost of production, but that a system ought to be devised to regulate and limit the planting area of grain.

This regulation of the seeding area was one of the aims of the Hoover food administration during the world war and was regarded as essential to the successful conduct of the war in case it lasted much longer than it did. The armistice intervened and the scheme was never fully worked out. It is noteworthy that the same scheme should be revived in "peace time" when the spokesmen of the government are talking about peace.

Regimentation of Farmers.

While the industrialists are busy placing their plants in such a position that it can be changed overnight from a so-called peace time to a war time basis, the federal farm board, through its marketing corporation, is preparing to place the farmers on a war basis and regiment them as a corrolary to the industrial conscription of workers in war time.

LABOR NOTES

THOUSAND IN PROTEST

DOVER, N. J. (FP).—Protesting against the lockout of union workers at the Richardson & Boynton stove plant of this city, 1,000 union men and women paraded through the streets of Dover Sept. 28 in one of the strongest labor demonstrations this section has ever seen.

The lockout, which has been in effect since December, 1927, affects 500 to 600 union molders, mounters, sheet metal workers, pattern makers and foundrymen. Great tenacity in fighting this open shop offensive has been shown by the unionists, who are still actively picketing the shop, and have erected a permanent picket shanty by the works.

* * *

PAPERHANGERS STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA.—Five hundred union paperhangers are on strike for the $9 scale and the 44-hour week.

* * *

FAKERS RAISE PAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The annual wages of Pres. John H. Walker and Sec. Victor A. Olander of the Illinois Federation of Labor will be $8,000 a year each hereafter instead of the $6,500 paid at present.

* * *

ORGANIZE RETAIL CLERKS

CHICAGO.—Local 425, Retail Furniture Salesmen, is the latest addition to the Retail Clerks Intl. Protective Assn. It has as its nucleus a group of Chicago salesmen and plans to eütend its organization in this city.

* * *

COST OF LIVING CLIMBS.

BOSTON.—Cost of living in Massachusetts, which has been rising steadily for some time, climbed upward nearly one per cent during August, according to figures made public by the state commission on necessities of life.

* * *

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE.

CLEVELAND.—Intercity truck-drivers of the Scott Moving Co. went out on strike when the bosses stopped giving a bonus of $2 for every intercity trip without accident. City drivers joined in a sympathy strike.

* * *

FACTIONAL FIGHT GROWS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (FP).—The fight between the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America and Int. Pres. John L. Lewis over the remains of the defunct union has reached the point where the official Illinois organ publicly calls Lewis a Mussolini. In a 6-column spread on the front page the Illinois Miner says:

"It so happens that the international executive board, designed to form a check on the Mussolinian power of president, has degenerated into a helpless bunch of yes men, who are ordered about like so many snot-nosed kids and whose only choice is between humble obedience and resignation.

MacDonald Will Make Stop in New York City

(Continued from Page One)

their own kind, the Wall Street bankers and their hangers-on will welcome the premier of their rival imperialist power, Britain, as he rides through the Wall Street canyon at 11 o'clock this morning.

"Mission of Friendship."

MacDonald's visit is described as purely a "mission of friendship," and no treaty or alliance, written or unwritten, is contemplated. The only question upon which it is possible for the American imperialists and British imperialists to agree is their mutual hatred of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

MacDonald, in absenting himself from Britain at this time, escapes accusations of his policy by discontented elements at the labor party conference and also tries to perpetuate the illusion of success in the foreign field in order to offset widespread working class discontent as a result of the worsening of conditions at home. He is trying to induce the workers to accept mythical victories in world diplomacy as a substitute for low wages, speed-up and unemployment at home.

Stresseman Dies; Was Spokesman of German Heavy Industrialists

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister, died early today from a paralytic stroke after attending a caucus of the "People's Party" where he had been greatly excited. Herman Mueller, "socialist" chancellor and prominent betrayer of the German proletariat into the world war, will temporarily succeed him.

Stresemann, representative of heavy industry, was, with eager socialist cooperation, responsible for turning Germany, victimized by Allied reparations demands, away from rapprochement with the Soviet Union, toward, Western, particularly American imperialism, and the loading of the German proletariat with double exploitation under the Dawes, and later the Young plan.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

Again Postpone Strike of Truck Drivers

For the fourth time within a week Truckmens Union, Local 202, has postponed its threatened strike. Yesterday the officials of the union, who have been doing their best to stifle the resentment of the men and prevent a strike, met and decided to give the employers until midnight Sunday to meet the demand for an eight-hour day.

While the union officials are delaying the strike, the bosses are collecting scabs to use if the walkout actually takes place. They have stated that they will employ professional scab agencies to furnish strikebreakers.

THE BUTTERFLY WALKER THINKS HE IS NEW YORK

Bosses Mayor Makes Campaign Speech

Jimmy Walker, the Tammany mayor of New York, whose administration, reeking with corruption, has been under a steady fire of criticism since the beginning of the mayoralty campaign, was smoked out Wednesday night and branded his opponents as "demagogues" and "slanderers."

Thinks He Is City.

The male Broadway butterfly and cabaret clown, who was following a policy of silence regarding the exposure of the close connection of Tammany with the late gambler and dope peddler, Arnold Rothstein, who made lavish loans and gifts to Tammany judges and city hall officials, finally had to devise a defense. He did so in an address before a group of needle trades manufacturers by accusing everyone who exposed his administration of "slandering the city of New York.' Walker, like all Tammanyites, think Tammany is synonymous with the city of New York.

Profound Political Discourse.

In a high, screeching, almost delirious voice, the Tammany mayor made the following contribution to politics in New York: "If I thought what they think about New York, the slanderers and the critics (his hands trembling with feeling, according to the capitalist press) rather than seek political office I'd pack up tomorrow and move out of town."

•AMUSEMENTS•

THE LAST DAY!
FIRST SHOWING IN AMERICA!—KNUUT HAMSUN'S
"GROWTH OF THE SOIL"
a remarkable film version of the world-famous novel enacted by an all-Scandinavian cast under the supervision of the author in the actual Norwegian scenes
ADDED ATTRACTION
held over by special request!
JEWS ON SOVIET SOIL
vivid views of agrarian Jews in the Ukraine and Caucasian regions
ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE "PALESTINE QUESTION"
GUILD CINEMA 52 W. 8th St. (Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.)
Direction: Symon Gould Continuous Daily—Noon to Midnight SPRING 5095—5090
Special Forenoon Prices: Weekdays 12-2—35c; Sat. & Sun. 12-2—50c
Starting Sat., Oct. 5—The latest Sovkino film "FOREST PEOPLE OF SIBERIA"—a remarkable film showing vividly the influence of Soviet Culture—and on the same program—POLA NEGRI in the Czarina in "FORBIDDEN PARADISE"

FULTON W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN in GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

SHUBERT Thes., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
GUY ROBERTSON—QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"The Street Singer"
with ANDREW TOMBES

MASQUE 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Perfect Thriller! English Cast
ROPE'S END includes ERNEST MILTON.

CAMEO 42nd and B'way AMERICAN PREMIERE NOW NEWEST SOVKINO Production
AFGHANISTAN
"LAND OF AMANULLAH"
See Strange life and Habits never before revealed to the eyes of civilization

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE
47th St., W. of B'way. Chick. 9944
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy BIRD IN HAND

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St & 6th Ave.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30
50c. $1. $1.50
EVA Le GALLIENNE, Director
Tonight—"The Sea Gull"
Tom. Mat.—"The Cherry Orchard"
Tom. Night—"A Sunny Morning" and "The Lady from Alfaqueque"

A. H. Woods' Productions—
HARRIS Thes., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A Sensational Melodrama
SCOTLAND YARD

MOROSCO THEATRE
45th St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50
ELSIE FERGUSON in a Melodrama of 3 Acts
SCARLET PAGES

ELTINGE THEATRE
West 42d Street
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50
The Great London Success
Murder ON THE Second Floor
A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts

4 PERFORMANCES ONLY THIS SEASON
Isadora Duncan Dancers
CARNEGIE HALL
Sun. Eve., Oct. 6—Mon. Eve., Oct. 7
Sat. Aft. and Sat. Eve., Oct. 12
FROM MOSCOW—IN NEW PROGRAM
Music by Schubert, Scriabin, Gretchaninoff and Others in Dance and Song. Tickets $1 to $3 at Box Office. (Steinway)

Attention! Organizations Who Are Planning to Greet the Soviet Flyers

All money collected to date for the Truck and Tractor Campaign; for buttons and for tickets for the gigantic reception at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, etc., should be sent at once to

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
175 Fifth Ave., Room 512, New York City
Telephone ALGonquin 2745

We shall be glad to offer late news of the progress of the "Land of the Soviets," as well as further plans for the welcoming of the aviators. Organizations who are interested in placing ads. in the pamphlet now being prepared by the F.S.U., ni honor of the flyers, are urged to communicate with us at once. The rates are: $100 for full page. $10 will be the lowest amount accepted from any organization. Personal greetings may be inserted for $1. Now is the time to act.

Indian Summer Days
at
CAMP
NITGEDAIGET
ARE WELL REMEMBERED
Come Out Now and Enjoy Yourself.
The first working class camp——entirely rebuilt
The New Nitgedaiget Hotel
of sixty rooms with all latest improvements is in construction. It will be ready in November.
CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y.
Telephone Beacon 731
New York Telephone Easterbrook 1400
DIRECTIONS:
Take the Hudson River Day Line Boat—twice daily—from W. 42d St. or 129th St. or by train—New York Grand Central Trains Leave Every Hour

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone: Algonquin 8182
Not connected with any other office

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
249 EAST 115th STREET
Cor. Second Ave. New York
Office hours: Mon., Wed., Sat., 9.30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 6 P. M.
Tues., Thurs., 9.30 a. m. to 12; 2 to 8 p. m.
Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Please telephone for appointment.
Telephone: Lehigh 6023

Patronize
No-Tip Barber Shops
26-28 UNION SQUARE
(1 flight up)
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
(corner Allerton Ave.)

Unity Co-operators Patronize
SAM LESSER
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
1818 - 7th Ave. New York
Between 110th and 111th Sts.
Next to Unity Co-operative House

Cooperators! Patronize
SEROY
CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue
Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

"For Any Kind of Insurance"
CARL BRODSKY
Telephone: Murray Hill 5554
7 East 42nd Street, New York

Comrade
Frances Pilat
MIDWIFE
351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y.
Tel. Rhinelander 3916

MELROSE
Dairy VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
PHONE:— INTERVALE 9149.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at
Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant
1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
Right off 174th St. Subway Station

RATIONAL Vegetarian RESTAURANT
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

All Comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health Restaurant
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT
1600 MADISON AVE.
Phone: UNIversity 5865

Phone: Stuyvesant 3816
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Advertise your Union Meetings here. For information write to
The DAILY WORKER
Advertising Dept.
26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
133 W. 21st St., Phone Chelsea 7326
BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers Hotel
Unity Cooperative House
1800 SEVENTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK
Cor. 110th Street
Tel. Monument 0111
Due to the fact that a number of tenants were compelled to leave the city, we have a number of rooms to rent. No security necessary. Call at our office for further information.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3261 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Baker's Local 164
Tel. Jerome 7088
Union Label Bread

Stormy Scenes at "Labor" Party Meet as Thugs Attack Communist Hecklers

LABOR IMPERIALISTS RESENT DEMAND TO RELEASE INDIAN TRADE UNIONISTS AT MEERUT

MacDonaldites Seize and Gag Women Who Demand Persecutions Cease

Unemployed Demand 'Labor' Authorities Stop Denying Jobless Aid

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 3.—Stormy scenes in which Communist women hacklers chained themselves to a balcony to prevent being thrown out before their mission was done, marked today's session of the 29th annual "Labor" Party conference.

After a male hackler had been ejected by thugs called "attendants" two women dressed in black fastened themselves to the balcony rail and threw leaflets into the hall, shouting "release the Meerut prisoners!"

The "attendants" seized them, and finding them chained to the balcony, brutally thrust gags into their mouths. But the women struggled and the chains had to be cut before they could be thrown out of the hall.

The previous heckler, a tall man, rose in the public gallery at a comparatively quiet moment, and loudly demanded: "When is the labor government going to halt its persecutions of workers?" He was thrown out, but not before scattering a bundle of leaflets into the arena.

The leaflets, issued by the National Unemployed Workers' Council, were addressed to the "Labor" conference, and cited figures on the number of claims for unemployment compensation rejected monthly by officials of the labor exchanges.

* * *

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Strong protest demonstrations in behalf of the Meerut (India) prisoners, were organized Thursday by the Communist Party, the Anti-Imperialist League and the Meerut Defense Committee, against the speech of Drummond Shield, reported yesterday.

Arthur Henderson yesterday gave a long exposition of the foreign policy of the "labor" government, declaring that it had no intention of giving up the British mandate in Palestine. He made clear that the government adhered to the Balfour Declaration involving making Palestine the national home of the Jews.

Referring to Anglo-Soviet negotiations, Henderson declared that the agreement reached would bring the two countries together more closely than had been the case for years.

Henderson reviewed the "disarmament" negotiations and concluded with the emotional appeal to "make" this a disarmament year!"

MILL OFFICIALS ORDERED KILLING

Superintendent Seen Firing on Pickets

(Continued from Page One)

Hunt with a gun in his hand, firing into the picket line.

Those killed are Jonas, Bryson, Sam Vickers and Randolph Hall. The following are so badly wounded that they are not expected to live: T. L. Carver, James Roberts and Robert Minish. After Carver was picked up wounded, he was placed in a car, and handcuffed on his way to the hospital.

Fourteen fo those injured may be crippled for life.

Strikers Indignant.

In the knots of strikers gathered on street corners, theer is bitter resentment and indignation runs high as they repeat over and over again the horrible story of the massacre. Outwardly this mountain mill village appears quiet with troops patrolling the streets. One company is stationed around the mill, and another quartered in town, and they relieve each other at stated intervals.

All picketing and meetins of the strikers are forbidden. The mass protest meeting planned for this morning was prevented by troops.

Solicitor Pless went through the form of getting out warrants for the arrest of 13 deputies this morning. Among them are Adam Hunt, superintendent of the Marion Manufacturing Co. mill; John Snoddy, foreman; Webb Fender and Forest Smith, scabs and company steol pigeons and Sheriff Adkins.

Like Gaston Police.

The deputies have reputations similar to those of Hord, Roach and Gilbert, Gastonia policemen who participated in the murderuos raid on the W. I. E. tent colony there last June, and who are now star witnesses for the prosecution in the Gastonia case trial.

The inquest into the death of the Marion strikers was postponed until late this afternoon, awaiting the arrival of Judge Harding, who presided at the fake preliminary hearings of the defendants in the Gastonia case.

According to newspaper reporters, there were about 70 shots fired by the deputies and mill hirelings, and none by the strikers.

Eight of the strikers have been arrested charged wth resisting an officer. The first three strikers to die, Jonas, Vickers and Hall, were all married. At their homes, their wives and children are prostrated with grief and bitter hatred of the bosses upon whose hands is the blood of these latest victims of North Carolina mil barons' terrorism.

INFORMATION WANTED — Anyone aware of the whereabouts of Mr. Nick Morch communicate with Mr. A. VilLong, 211 E. 40th St., Apt. 61. N. Y. C. Something very important. See me at once.

PIONEER MEETING INSPIRING EVENT

American Delegation at Moscow Rally

(Continued from Page One)

World proletariat. There is Kalinen, Yushlisht and all the other leaders. Comrade Traskowsky comes in, followed by Krupskaya and Gorky. Our colorful American delegation attracted much attention.

The opening of the business of the conference took place in the Kremlin. I was with the hildren most o fthe time. It's really hard to describe everything. Again Traslowsky, Bela Kun, Krupskaya, Max Hoelts and others greeted the conference of the Young Pioneers. A presidium, representing all delegations, was elected and the business of the conference began. This continued for three days, after which the International Children's Congress opened with a mass carnival at the Park of Culture. Wit hthe foreign delegations on the stage, with the representatives of the Comintern and other C. C. members the congress opened. Max Hoeltz got a big ovation. After he was through he was made an honorary member of the Young Pioneers and presented with a red kerchief by a Chinese delegation.

Again and again the Young Pioneers filled the air with their revolutionary songs, cheers and mass reciting. Long, long, late into the night these songs were heard all over the streets sung by the Komsomels and other young workers. On the next day th formal opening o fthe International Children's Congress took place at the big hall in the Palace of Labor. Krupskaya greeted the congress. She told of the life and work of Lenin. The Little Pioneers listened with attention. Harry Eisman was elected an honorary member of the Presidium. A protest resolution against his imprisonment was also adopted.

In the evening all the delegations went to meet with the Red Army. Around a band of fires over 7,000 delegates watched util three in the morning listening to the stories of the Revolution and civil war told by the commanders and older soldiers. Games, songs and dancing seemed to be endless. Nobody wanted to go to sleep. The Red Army comrades worked like bees to accommodate their little comrades. The little delegates felt that and showed it by their happiness. All the time the delegates are guided by special squads of nurses, doctors, guardsmen.

Everything is provided for them. The whole government apparatus and all social institutions are taking care of them. Not only that, but in general kids are well taken care of here—better than anywhere else I know of.

But the most unforgetable scene I have ever witnessed in my life was the closing in Slet in the Stadium Dynamo, August 25th. Old timers, I am told, don't remember anything like it.

A band of 75 5played without end. About 6.30 the first delegation began to march in headed by two bands. It seemed to me that there will be no end to the marching. Mongolians, Tartars, Ukranians, Chinese, delegates from every corner of the Soviet Union, most of them followed by their own orchestras. Each delegation taking their assigned places midst cheers and greetngs.

It gets dark and the big lighting towers light the entire Stadium. The Moscow Pioneers march in last. They are greeted by the 7,000 delegates and thousands of guests. On the big field come 3,000 Moscow Pioneers running. They show right away what they can do. Only Russia could give out such an organized group of mass games ,singing and mass pledges and plays.

Kalinin comes in. All eyes are turned on him. An enormous bench is erected over the field. Then the mass play and reciting began. A voice over the microphone, "Who broke the Chinese Eastern pact?" Three thousand voices answer: "Crooks!"

The best part of the program was that showing the growth of the five-year plan. The stage in the center of the Stadium suddenly opened up and within four minutes it was no more stage, but factories of all sorts of industries. A heavy smoke began to pour out of the chimneys, the buildings were lighted, the noise of th heavy hammers was mingled with the noise of the work within the factories. A huge anvil with a hammer showed up on the wall, knocking up and down. Three thousand hands followed it, all at one moment at the same second. Unforgettable scenes, hard to transfer on paper.

Airplanes began to rise in the air under heavy searchlights, fireworks of thousands of colors and hundreds of different forms, lighted up in all parts of the Stadium. The airplanes added more fireworks. Amidst all this, with the singing of the International the slot then closed.

The young delegates are returning home. The Congress of the yetaoin home. The Congress has reached its aim. Through the program worked out by the Congress the Young Pioneers will double their membership, will be able to take better care of all the other kids not yet members of the Young Pioneers.

LUDLOW STRIKE GROWS; 600 OUT

A. F L. Head Offers to Lead Them Back

(Continued from Page One)

was only an experiment. If that was so, it turned out badly for the bosses.

The next day a strike meeting was held at the gates of No. 8 mill, which ended with a parade to No. 11. From both mills the number of strikers grew, until the present number of 600 was reached, and work in the two factories was completely paralyzed.

Big Meetings.

A meeting held in Italian Hall Tuesday night and another mass meeting last night were well attended.

John F. Gatelee, president of the Ludlow Central Labor Council, A. F. L., i sbusily campaigning against "Communist leadership." He "offers his servicees" to "lead the strike," and at the same time advises the workers not to spread the strike to other mills or departments in the two that are struck. He wants them to go peacefully back to work.

At the meeting last night, strike committees were formed of representatives of the different departments, and picket captains elected. Mass picketing will be continued. The mill bosses are threatening discrimination, and the use of more active forms of terror.

FREE OIL GRAFTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — The first jail term in connection with the Teapot Dome oil affair expired today when Henry Mason Day, business associate of Harry F. Sinclair, oil millionaire, was freed.

Reformists Betray a Spontaneous Uprising of Colombian Workers

MEXICO CITY (By Mail).—The perescutions committed by the imperialist lackey government of Colombia were answered by sporadic new uprisings throughout the last days of July and the first of August in various regions of Colombia. Unfortunately, trecherous opportunist elements of the so-called "Socitlist Revolutionary Party," and so-called "left" liberals, inserted themselves a tthe head of this spontaneous movement, dispersing and betraying its forces.

The result was htat the movement was crushed by soldiery and police. More than 300 workers and peasants were killed in battles which took place at Bucaramenga, La Gomez, La Tigra, Libano, Palobianco, Palmira, Hobo, Velez, Puerto Wilches and other places. Hundreds more were wounded and the prisons are filled with revolutionary workers.

"JUBILLEE" OF LEAGUE NO SIGN OF WORLD PEACE

War Plans Forge On Amidst Peace Prattle

(A Review)

Did you notice it? The League of Nations hr l a "Jubilee Session" at Geneva right after Henderson kicked the sh ns of France at the Hague Conference after splitting the Reparations swag.

While Henderson played the villain at the Hague, at Geneva MacDonald himself essayed the role of the dove of peace, only, as he said, "The powers must not be regarded as angels." To prove this platitude, he declared that "Peace shall be consolidated."

"Criminal disturbances of peace and order," MacDonald termed the outbreak in Palestine of Arab resentment at the British mandate, and in the name of the British labor-imperialist government he declared that government recognizes the principle of mandates.

At the "Jubilee Session" Briand also spoke of disarmament as a "sacred duty of the League of Nations," but amended it by saying that it is "not yet" in a position to prevent war, and the whole question is very 'difficult."

Meanwhile, as the world buzzed with pacifist lies about "redultion," limitation, parity, and what not, Senator Hale, Chairman of the U. S. Naval Committee, says that MacDonald may come and MacDonald may go, but nothing will be allowed to interfere with America going ahead building 15 cruisers.

Read the full article on the "Jubilee Session" in No. 50 of the "Inprecorr."

FREED WORKERS PLEDGE ACTION

(Continued from Page One)

chlange of heart. They are as anxious to send members of our union to the electric chair as they ever were, but at the last trial it was hsown that this attempt must fail. They know now that before an aroused working class this is impossible. Their action in releasing some of us is an acknowledgment of the weakness of their case and the strength of our support. The mill owners who are our real prosecutors are more determined than ever to smash our union. They still expect to do this by railroading our seven leaders to long prison terms and by continuing their reign of terror—kidnapping, flogging and murdering active members and organizers of the N. T. W. U.

Pledge to Free Others.

"We who have been released pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to help free our fellow-workers still in jail. We are out because of the organized efforts and support of the workers of the world. We can only express our solidarity by continuing to take an active part in the workers' struggles for defense of their rights and for improvement of their conditions, working in full cooperation with the I. L. D. and N. T. W. U. at whatever work is assigned to us, either in the South or in the North. We call upon the workers everywhere to intensify their splendid work whih has foreed this retreat of the prosecution. Efforts must be continued and intensified tenfold to free our seven comrades in jail. We must compel the mill owners and their lawyers to complete their retreat and release our brothers. We must fight with the spirit of our martyred sister, Ella May, for the freedom of the Gastonia class-war prisoners and for the union which is leading our fight for better conditions."

The statement is signed by K. O. Byers, Vera Buch, Russell Knight, J. C. Heffner, Amy Schechter, N. F. Gibson, Sophie Melvin, Robert Allen, Del Hampton.



GASTONIA CASE JURY COMPLETED

French Communists in Protest to Envoy

(Continued from Page One)

authorities shown yesterday in the massacre of textile workers in Marion.

All Farmers.

The five jurors picked today are all farmers, professing the baptist, methodist and presbyterian faiths.

Attorney Cansler, for the prosecution, objected to Defense Attorney Jimison's question asked a juror: "You know the solicitor freed nine defendants?"

Cansler said: "We didn't free them; we just nolle prossed them with leave."

"Well, they're all out," said Jimison.

"They may not be out long," snapped Cansler.

The prosecution challenged every venireman who said he had ever worked in a factory.

Challenge All Workers.

"Are you a worker?" was a question constantly repeated by the prosecution.

Out of four factory workers and two mechanics examined this morning, the prosecution challenged five. The defense, under the same disadvantages as have prevailed since this trial started, of having the judge qualify all those who admit they think the defendants are guilty so long as the prospective juror is persuaded to say that he will "judge by the evidence," used up six of its 18 remaining peremptory challenges and has only seven left.

The prosecution has four left, which it will use to keep workers off the jury—and it has the judge's rulings which are worth any number of challenges.

In addition to the workers examined, six business men, 21 farmers, and three clerical workers were examined. Only one of the 28 declared that he favored the defendants.

* * *

Arrest Youth Organizer.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 3.—Albert Tetherow, organizer of the Youth Section of the National Textile Workers Union, was arrested this morning and charged with driving a car without a license. The arrest wat made 15 minutes after the car, owned by Mrs. Weaver, the householder wheer the union organizers room, had left the garage.

This arrest shows the continual police supervision under which the organizers work, a supervision that has never saved any of them from attacks by lynch gangs sent by the bosses.

Tetherow is released on bonds furnished by Mrs. Weaver.

IN THE SHOPS

Ousted by Men as Traitor; AFL Reinstates Rosenzweig

(By a Worker Correspondent)

After Rosenzweig of the Laundry Drivers Union Local 810 was ousted by the members for betraying strikers, he did not give up his fat $90 a week job; but with the aid of the fakirs was put back on the ob as business against the decision of the rank and file.

The joint council was not interested in the charges of betrayal brought by the executive board of local 810; but heard his tirade against the "Communist terror."

At that meeting of local 810, the decision of the oint council was supposed to be discussed and voted on. It is interesting to see the actions of another reactfonary clique which, masquerading as "progressives," supported the Rosenzweig clique.

This clique now is joined by Stillman, renegade president of the local who forgot the "progressive" speeches he used to make before getting his fat job. Under the direction of the reactionary ex-president Siskind put over on the membership a trick preventing them from voting on the joint council decision but as self-appointed dictator took it on himself to accept the joint council decision in the name of the local.

Reactionary Clique Whitewashes.

The bake "progressive" clique was not satisfied with the previous betrayal and went further. Through the steamroller they succeeded in whitewashing that other "socialist" misleader nad betrayer, the financial secretary, Shechter, although the same clique openly stated in a previous meeting that they had grave charges against him.

Militant Industrial Union Answer To Fakers.

These two betrayals of the interests of the laundry drivers proves conclusively that the leaders of the A. F. of L. craft unions are a nest of crooked misleaders who care only about their fat obs but cannot and will not organize the great masses of unorganized, exploited workers in the laundry industry, drivers included. The only way for the workers in the laundry industry ot better their miserable conditions, to increase their starvation wages, is to organize into a militant laundry workers' industrial union under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

—H. B.

DISCONTENT IN LOOSE-WILES, L. I.

Worker There Urges Solidarity in K. C.

(Continued from Page One)

conditions and better wages.

I know men and women that have slaved here for nine years and still are getting the same $14 a week for women and $20 for men. I am one of the "lucky" fellows. I am getting $26 weekly, and have worked there three years. That is what is called "luck" in Loose-Wiles.

I hope that all the Loose-Wiles workers are organized in one big, industrial union.

J. N. C.—*Loose-Wiles Worker.*

HUGE DETROIT GASTON PROGRAM.

(Continued from Page One)

tonia mill barons, will be the chief speaker at this memorial meeting. Preparations are being made for an overflow meeting on this occation.

The next meeting of the Detroit ILD-WIR Joint Defense-Relief Conference was set for 1 p. m., Sunday, Oct. 27th, the afternoon of the day set for the Cadillac Square demonstration. A bazaar was planned to be held in February-March. Arrangements were made for three meetings to be held Sunday, Oct. 6th. The moving pictures "A Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" will be shown at Danceland Auditorium on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the W. I. R.

LUMBER SLAVES IN WISCONSIN HAVE SLAVE LOT

Unorganized Men Are Easy Victims

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAONA, Wis. (By Mail).—I arrived at the lumber camp Friday afternoon the 13th of Sept. and say! I thought I have been in some tough outfits but there were a paradise alongside of that one.

They have all double bunks and so lousy they almost walk and the show is rotten.

Well, the best part of it was some boys that shipped up went to the office and asked for smoking tobacco and the clerk wouldn't give it to them until they worked out their railroad fare. That was a fine how do you do to have to go a week or more without a smoke.

So I tried to talk the boys into not working unless we got our tobacco. But they were all a bunch of hoosiers and wouldn't do it because they thought it wouldn't work. I left the next morning and went to a different outfit which was almost as bad. It is owned by a man named Connor. He owns three camps that I know of and a big saw mill here in Laona. The most of the men get $3.25 for a ten-hour day.

Connor has a boarding house. When men are easy to get they all have to stay there. Of course he i snot so particular now. He robs the men of a dollar a month for sme kind of an association and it is not to help the working man I can assure you. Connor wouldn't hire a man past the age of 45 and if you work till you are 45 he is liable to find something wrong with you and fire you. What in the hell is an old man going to do? Any one with half sense it is impossible to save money for old age out of a mere 30 cents an hour.

All of us young fellows are going to be old some day and there has got to be something done about it, all we need here is a good organizer, a man who could talk and mix with the crowd, a man who is not afraid of work.

I would like to get some Communist literature and learn more about it.

LUMBER WORKER.

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PARTY LIFE

Let's Organize Our Meetings

We have had two large and successful meettings in New York during the last weeks, one with about 1,500 workers present, another with nearly 2,000 present. Politically these meetings were a success, but the way the audience behaved was a disgrace because of our own membership not showing any discipline at meetings.

Everyone thinks that he can talk to his neighbour freely during the program. Everyone thinks he can get up and start an aimless walking around, looking for some comrades to gather into a group in the hall, starting arguments and free-for-all discussions. Especially back in the halls we find plenty of small meetings going on simultaneously with a speech or some other point on the program. This cannot be tolerated in our meetings. The leadign comradse must be made responsible for orderly meetings.

These are general characteristics of our meetings not only in New York but all over the country.

We must learn immediately how to organize meetings and how to secure order during the program. Here in New York, for instance, not a single usher could be seen during the Tenth Anniversary meeting. The ushers must be placed on ends of the aisles and at the doors, and especially in the back of the hall. They should carry some mark of distinction or a uniform, and see to it that the aisles will not be used as a promenading place. Nor should they allow any special gatherings or any discussion among the audience. No doubt the Party members very soon will learn to stop everyone who breaks the discipline of the meeting. There are many other suggestions regarding means for overcoming our shortcomigns in this matter, but if once the attention is called to this fact, I am sure the Party will very soon take steps to overcome them.

If we continue with our meetings in the old way many non-Party workers leave the meetings in disgust, when they cannot hear what the speakers say, or listen to the program without being disturbed by undisciplined Party members, who forget that these meetings are called among other things to attract non-Party workers to the Party. If we cannot organize meetings, how will we be able to organize the Party or a victorious revolution?—A WORKER.

* * *

Fraction Discipline

It very often happens that comrades, Party members, when taking part in discussions in non-Party organizations, are arguing against each other. If a fraction in a non-Party organization is working as it should, it never would happen that Party members appear in a non-Party meeting pursuing different lines. This nuisance must be stopped.

From Los Angeles there is a report about a meeting of a certain board of directors, where leading comrades of the Party are members among non-Party workers. During this meeting "Party members attacked each other," says the report. This is impermissible, and our leading committees must act decisively against every one following such practices. The old methods of allowing such things to happen, without doing anything about it must be changed and a real Party discipline built up. Such matters as this may be said to be of small importance. That is a wrong conception. If these small matters caused by a petty bourgeois conception of Party duties are not overcome, the Party will have a still worse struggle to overcome more important breaches of discipline.

Big Layoffs Taking Place in the Auto Industry

By P. FRANKFELD

Last week all Detroit papers carried an official "denial" from the Ford Motor Co. that any workers had been laid off.

At the same time, dozens of workers came around to the office of the National Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Auto Industry with facts about themselves being laid off, and hundreds of fellow workers in their departments being fired.

The A. F. of L. organ in Detroi, the "Detroit Labor News," carried a story to the effect that over 20,000 workers had been fired in the Ford Rouge Plant. Throughout Detroit, it is almost general knowledge that over 15,000 workers had been laid off in Ford's.

The Ford Rouge Plant is now operating on the five-day week basis instead of the six-day week as previous. In spite of the big lay-off of Ford workers, production in Ford's is proceeding at a very high rate. Ford has produced 1,472,386 cars for the first eight months of 1929, approximately 33 per cent of the total.

In the Chrysler factories, throughout Detroit, there has been a great lay-off of men. Fully 80 per cent of the Chrysler working force has been laid off. The rest of the men are working only two and three days a week.

Ternstedt has laid off quite a number of its workers. L. A. Young, producing springs and wires, is working only two and a half days a week. The Oakland-Pontiac plant is also working part time. In Lansing, Mich., Olsmobile is working only two-three days a week; the Reo, Fisher, and Durant plants have been closed down until October 15, but the workers expect the plants to remain shut until after New Year's. In Grand Rapids, Mich., the Hays-Ionia plant is working two and three days a week. The Grand Rapids Body Co. is also working part time.

In "Automotive Industries" of September 21 we get the reasons for these lay-offs. In the section entitled "News of the Industry," there is a leading news story on the present auto situation. The very headline is indicative of the present trend in the auto industry. "Automotive Industries" states "Recession Is Faced as Car Stocks Continue to Mount," and points out that a sharp curtailment can be expected in the industry immediately, and will take on the form of complete shutdown in several factories.

The same issue of "Auto Industries" contains an article on August Employment, and points out that for the month of August, for the first time in 21 months, the industry showed a falling-off in employment as compared with the same month of the preceding year. The month of August, 1929, saw an increase in production over the same month of last year, also of July, 1929. "Automotive News" speaks of this phenomena, as an "unusual drop" of employment.

The Detroit Free Press of September 27, quoting from "Automotive Industries," states "the auto industry already shows a ten per cent decline the first two weeks of September below the August level." Continuing, the writeup says: "It is not at all certain, however, that the total production figures for this month will show a drop below that of September, 1928, when the factories turned out 436,507 vehicles." Thus for the first time this year, September production will fall below the output of last year.

The large number of lay-offfs now taking place in Detroit and other auto centers brings sharply to the attention of the auto workers that the bombast and ballyhoo about "prosperity" and "permanent employment" in the auto industry is all the bunk. No doubt at all, that these lay-offs are only the beginning because the home market is not able to absorb the cars that are now being produced. While a slight increase in sale of cars is noticeable, yet the fact that there has been over 40 per cent increase in auto production for the first eight months of 1929 over 1928, accounts for the increase in car stocks on hand. Foreign exports of automobiles, while also increasing, was still unable to absorb the huge number of autos produced this year.

These large lay-offs spell greater misery for the auto workers. The bosses are taking advantage and are already intensifying their policy of wage cuts, and speedup. The bosses will always threaten to use this large army of unemployed to replace those working; and the motor corporations will attempt to instill fear of losing their jobs into the hearts of the workingmen. This growing unemployment will be exploited by the bosses in order to try and crush the rising wave of militancy amongst the auto workers.

The fact that these layoffs will result in greater misery for the workers is even recognized by the bourgeois candidates for office, and by the capitalist press. Several of the candidates for the city council are already making "promises" to the unemployed auto workers, and promising "relief."

Taking stock of this situation, the National Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Auto Industry, at its last meeting worked out a series of measures for taking up the struggle for the unempoyed workers. Leaflets will be issued immediately to the auto workers and especially to the unemployed, a mass meeting is being called for Thursday afternoon at the Auto workers Hall, 3782 Woodward, at 2 p. m. on the issue of unemployment! a special leaflet will be issued to the Ford workers, as well as to the workers of Chrysler; demands for the unemployed workers will soon be drawn up.

The National Provisional Committee will link up the fight for the organization of the auto industry with the problems of the unemployed and will fight to unite the struggles of both the employed with the unemployed. The National Provisional Committee will proceed to organize an unemployed council of auto workers, will accept members on payment of a small nominal fee, and will proceed an energetic fight in the interests of the unemployed auto workers as well as for those working in the factories.

"JUST BEOFRE THE BATTLE, MOTHER"

By Fred Ellis



Gastonia: Its Significance to Negro Labor

By GEORGE PADMORE.

The acute conflict centered around Gastonia, does not simply express another phase of the class struggle on the American battle front of world capitalism, but also symbolizes in a far reaching and significant form events making for the emancipation of millions of oppressed and brutally persecuted Negroes in the South.

Gastonia is merely the beginning of a series of class battles which are destined to take place throughout the newly industrialized South. We have already seen the workers in action in New Orleans; Elizabethton, Tennessee; Marion, North Carolina; and the various mining sections of West Virginia. Sharper and more bitterly fought out struggles will occur as the class consciousness of the black and white workers of Dixie become aroused by the very nature of the intensive process of capitalist rationalization, which means the worsening of their present horrible standard of living. The condition of these southern workers represent the very lowest among the American working class. The primitive life which both the Negroes and poor whites are reduced to, can only be compared with that of the colonial and semi-colonial toilers in China, India, Africa, the West Indies and Latin America.

It is out of these class conflicts which will sweep over the South with greater rapidity than most of us anticipate, that the Negro and white workers will come to realize their class relations in the present social order. In proportion as they recognize that despite their racial differences, they are both members of the proletariat, will they be able to fight effectively in the common struggles of the working class against the capitalist overlords. This unity of purpose will be the most powerful force in breaking through the age long prejudices between the workers of both races. Herein lies the greatest hopes of the Negro masses in their struggles for self-determination. Let us not deceive ourselves that the eradication of race prejudice will take place over night, but on the other hand, it must come about as a result of the social forces propelling both groups in the same direction and throwing them in the struggle against their class enemy—capitalism.

For years the capitalist oppressors of the South have used the race issue as their most effective instrument to maintain their privileged position. Like the captalst class of czarst Rusisa, the white ruling class of Dixie have been able until now to inflame the poor whites against the blacks and in this way withdraw the attention of the workers from the class nature of society. In the czar's days, the Russian workers and peasants were always made to believe that the Jewish masses were the cause for their poverty, and in this way led to carry out bloody pogroms against a helpless minority. Similarly, the Southern capitalists and their hangers-on—the preachers, politicians, editors and teachers—have taught the white workers that their poverty is caused by the Negroes. With this belief inculcated in the minds of the workers it was therefore easy to incite them into lynching mobs.

Gastonia shows that the workers will no longer be fooled by the deceptive propaganda of their oppressors. Present events indicate the fighting spirit of the masses.

Gastonia has already thrown to the forefront several burning issues. Chief among these, it has dramatized in the boldest aspect the viciousness of the ruling class and the role of the capitalist state during strikes. Thousands of these southern workers who only yesterday suffered from the illusion that the government was their "protector," today are able to see for themselves that the police, the state militia, and other defenders of "law and order," are the chief agents of the bosses and mill owners.

Early in 1929, the National Textile Workers' Union, a left wing organization which grew out of the betrayals of the United Textile Workers' Union affiliated with the A. F. of L., and controlled by a group of labor fakers who style themselves the Muste "progressives," invaded the South under the leadership of Fred Beal, a stalwart trade unionist and Communist. After a few months of preliminary work among the workers in the Loray Mill of Gastonia a strike was called. Despite the betrayals of the A. F. of L. unions in the past, the workers goaded by the "stretch out" system, long hours, and starvation wages—which hardly exceeded $12 for adults and $5 for children per week of 69 hours—responded to the appeal of the new left wing union leaders and came out on strike. No sooner had the workers left the mills and organized their picket lines were they confronted with the state militia called in to break the strike by Governor Max Gardner, a mill owner and one of the richest men in the state.

These Anglo-Saxon workers, who for generations have been taught by the ruling class to consider the militia as a special force to keep the "niggers" in their place, for the first time realized that whenever they dared to demand better conditions that they too would be shot down like dogs alongside of the black workers.

During the course of the strike it became necessary for the union to also organize some Negro workers employed in the mills around Gastonia and Bessemer City. Loyal to their program of full social, political and economic equality for the Negroes, the organizers immediately began to tackle what has always been considered the most delicate problem in the South—the organization of Negro and white workers into the same union. The A. F. of L. has never attempted to undertake this task. Rather, they have always pursued the line of least resistance by leaving the black workers unorganized, and in the few instances where they did organize them they set them apart in Jim-Crow locals. These militant trade unionists, despite their knowledge of the slave traditions of the South, and fully aware of the fact that the business men and their lackeys would exploit the stand taken on behalf of the Negroes, nevertheless refused to surrender their positions. Their heroism in the face of mob law and the lynching appeals of the press will never be forgotten by the American workers. Their courage surpassed that of the abolitionists. Their's was a mission to emancipate not only Negroes but white workers as well from the fetters of wage slavery.

"The Gastonia Gazette," owned by the mill bosses, issued appeal after appeal to lynch Beal and the other organizers. This paper tried its best to play up race prejudice against these men and women who openly championed the rights of Negroes in North Carolina.

In keeping with its policy, the "Gazette" carried news that the union was controlled by Communists who hated "god" and loved "niggers."

The business men and the preachers—a class that can always be found on the side of reaction—called upon the workers to forget the fact that they and their families were being shot down by the gunmen of the mill owners, and to unite with the "respectable" citizens to rid the town of the dirty "foreigners." Realizing that the appeals were in vain, that the workers refused to be stampeded into a lynching mob, the reactionary forces organized a fascist battallion called the "committee of one hundred" and set out to take the lives of the strike leaders themselves.

During the raid on the strike headquarters by the "committee of one hundred" headed by the police, a very significant thing happened which in itself shows the tremendous spirit of class solidarity between the white and the black workers which Gastonia has already brought into being. This new attitude of class alliance was also reflected in the speeches made by the southern delegates of the recent T.U.U.L. convention in Cleveland.

Otto Hall, a Negro organizer for the textile union, was on his way from Bessemer City to Gastonia on the night of the raid in question. The wwhite workers realizing the grave danger to which Hall was exposed if he happened to get into Gastonia that night, formed a body guard and went out to meet Hall and warned him to keep away. They met Hall two miles out of town and took him in a motor car to Charlotte where they collected enough money among themselves to pay his railroad fare to New York. No sooner had Hall embarked on the train a mob broke into the house where he hid before his departure. It was only the timely and prompt action of these white workers that saved the life of their Negro comrade.

One can easily imagine why these fascists were so anxious to get hold of Hall. As a Negro it would have been very easy to accuse him of some alleged crime and thereby "justify" their action of lynching him. After that, the class nature of the Gastonia struggle would have been diverted into one of a racial issue leading to the wholesale lynchings of the white Communists, the champions of equality for the blacks.

The Negro workers, together with the white workers of America, must answer this challenge of the capitalist class by mass protest action until the revolutionary fighters now on trial at Charlotte are freed from the clutches of the mill barons.

We can already deduct several valuable lessons from Gastonia in relation to the working class in general and the Negro in particular.

(1) The struggle immediately brings on the order of the day the right of the workers to defend themselves. This must be the central issue for us, for as indicated, the workers will engage in more and more such class battles in the near future, during which fascist elements such as the "committee of one hundred" would be mobilized against the strikers. We cannot surrender the right of self defense, otherwise we will be simply inviting wholesale massacre of the working class.

(2) Race prejudice is not a geographical feature of American capitalist society. It is everywhere, although more bitterly entrenched in the South, because of its semi-ffeudal remnants. As the process of industrialization proceeds and the Negroes and poor whites are drawn from the rural communities into the industrial centers they will be forced to discard the ideology of the past and to orientate themselves to their new environment. This process of urbanization will bring them together and out of these contacts they will learn to recognize that both groups are the slaves of the bosses. They will further learn through their everyday experiences that the employers foster race prejudice in order to keep them apart and thereby exploit them more easily.

(3) The new class battles which will increasingly break out will necessitate the application of new methods of class warfare. We have already realized that the antiquated Jim Crow craft unions fostered by the A. F. of L. must be displaced by new industrial unions under the militant leadership of the Communists and the left wing T.U.E.L. Every battle will present us with new lessons in class tactics and methods of struggle. We must therefore be always on the alert to recognize our weak and strong points. Rigid self-criticism must be indulged in, in order to immediately correct our mistakes and steel our fighting forces so that all advantageous positions gained by the workers will be consolidated.

(4) A systematic ideological campaign against white chauvinism must be carried on among the workers as well as within the Party ranks. There is still a tremendous underestimation of Negro work among some of our comrades. Up till now too little serious attention has been given to this phase of our activities . The T.U.U.L. convention marks a new effort, which, however, must noww end merely in resolutions. The large Negro delegation shows tha twe are capable of winning the black workers to our banner if we ourselves carry on systematic work among them. These Negro workers, as pointed out by the Comintern over and over again, represent revolutionary potentialities which it will be criminal for us to neglect for the social revolution. We must therefore intensify our work among them, and draw them not only into the new unions but also into the ranks of the Party.

(5) We must popularize our slogans of full social, political, and economic equality for Negroes more than we have done in the past. The most effective means of doing this is through our press, especially the "Negro Champion," which should be developed into the mass organ of the Negro workers. In districts and centers where large groups of Negroes are employed especially in the centers of the basic industries special leaflets and bulletins dealing in a concrete way with their everyday problems should be distributed at regular intervals. The Negro press can also be utilized to a greater extent then some of our comrades recognize. In order to do this the Crusader News Service should be subsidized.

Because of the peculiar position of the Negro petty-bourgeoisie and intellectuals, they too, are compelled to support our slogans of equality for the Negro workers or else expose their reactionary role before the masses. Experience has taught that these slogans of equality mean more to the Negro working class than to the black bourgeoisie and its middle class hangers-on, because they already enjoy a certain privileged position in Afro-American societty, by playing second fiddle to the powers that be.

As the struggle assumes sharper class lines the so-called Negro leaders who still befuddle the black workers and peasants with radical propaganda such as Garvey's "Back to Africa" slogan—a form of black Zionism—will be compelled to show their true colors and in this way expose their counter-revolutionary position before the Negro working class.

I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE

Translated by Brian Rhys

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Blood in the Oil Cans

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(*Continued*)

"THE secretary standing there, as silent and motionless as the telephone receiver, thereupon said, 'All right, sir.'

"It was an order this man had given, for he was one of today's world emperors, even though they did call him 'sir' by an old democratic custom.

"Some time after, in that same year 1923, there came a day when the chiefs of the tribe sat waiting in their gayest clothes for one, by name Great Heart, who was to go out hunting with them. Great Heart was late, an utterly unusual thing with Redskins, who are mad on punctuality. The end of it was that Great Heart never turned up. So they went off to his wigwam in Indian file and found him in the death throes, his face terribly distorted as though from inside, surrounded by screeching women and frantic medicine men. And soon after his mighty frame, which looked enormous as it lay stretched out, had breathed its last.

"Poisoned he had been beyond all doubt, but whose hand had poured the drug and whose the arm that guided the hand? Those who knew betroyed no sign. Great Heart was one of the petroleum field proprietors. So now there were only twenty-five.

"And the very next thing that happened was a hunting accident, which very nearly brought them down to twenty-four.

"There was a crowd of them—Redskins and Pale Faces—chasing the quarry. One of the white hunters following behind fired a shot and sent his bullet into the thigh of the Indian galloping on ahead of him, instead of into. . . . Damn clumsy fellow!

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"WHERE are the good old days when it was so easy for the bosses to get rid of twenty-five superfluous men? In this generation you can only do that sort of thing in wartime, and it was peace time then, worse luck!

"One of my pals, whose head was a regular box of tricks, said: 'What about a conspiracy? Supposing we get 'em mixed up in a conspiracy to undermine the Government and Civilization in general?' You know how often the conspiracy stunt's used in all countries; sure thing, mops 'em up every time. You discover a conspiracy, with all sorts of horrible details, and that not only does in the undesirables but makes all honest citizens say: 'They deserved what they got,' and, 'What a good Government we have!'

"To work up a conspiracy all you need, as you know, is one or two artists—handwriting experts, as you might say, to prepare the incrinimating documents, and a few eloquent preachers to set the ball rolling towards national independence or anarchy. You bet we had 'em both within easy reach, and soon we had persuasive fellows at work amnog the petroleum tribe, patiently explaining to the Indians how much it would be to thier interest if they shook off the oppressive yoke of the Americans; for instance, they could have a bomb (a receipt for one was offered) nad use it to blow up some public monument in the district.

"But they were up against it. The Redskins wouldn't take on, the swine! And yet no one was asking them to go right through with it; all that was wanted was that they should show a bit of interest in the idea. But it was no go. They wouldn't tumble to it, and stuck pretty close together.

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"AND actually this happened: our very best sedition man used up so much spittle shouting out revolutionary doctrines that he went off his chump, by which I mean that he turned revolutionary in earnest. Would you believe it? Here was a fellow who had always been squarely dealt with by the rich, and blest if he doesn't wear arrow-head suiting now, all because he expressed revolutionary opinions rather more loudly than he should.

"And so there were still twenty-five owners left, rolling in wealth, and honest Injuns at that!

"You've heard of the Ku Klux Klan? They're a very respectable crowd; lots of rich men's sons, in particular, and young bloods out for sport and excitement, who've banded together in the South, first with the idea of knocking out Catholics and lynching negroes, and next, as their programme of reform grew wider in scope, with an eye to keeping the upper hand over the scum who claim to live on equal terms with acquired wealth. These Protestant Patriots can boast, like the Fascist gentlemen—they're the Ynakee brand—of a certain number of acts which you can describe, if you like, as crimes, and, in addition to that, of picturesque processions in which they figure in white hoods.

'Well, they got up one of these processoins in the already presentable town stretching along the line of petroleum wells which look so like skeleton towers. The Indians were looking on. It reminded them of their ancestral ceremonies on a bigger and blacker scale. But when the procession was over, somehow or other—why was never discovered—a scrimmage began. Colts were popping right and left. Bullets whistled in dozens past hoods and police helmets. When the excitement died down, there were three citizens lying on the ground. They were three Indians—three petroleum field proprietors. So now there were only twenty-two.

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"THIS affair led to some uneasiness and even to a certain amount of unrest. To clear the air and to give them something else to think about, the Company, always anxious to keep every man amused and happy (seeing in it, too, perhaps, a perfectly legitimate publicity stunt) decided to 'shoot' a film in the district. This film was to be made with the help of Indians, workmen, employees, and the entire population, grouped round two film stars—a splendid star of the masculine order and a dazzling light of the female species.

"It was then," said Billy Pew (proudly his voice rose one point), "that I came on the scene.

"The whole business was put in my hands. I should explain that by this time—that's three years ago—I was a film producer.

'I got hold of a good scenario. As they made no bones about the Dollars, I went to the biggest f all the scenari men. His name . . . let's see. . . . I can't remember it for the moment, but you know it sure enough. He wrote me up a peach of a thing. The title alone was miles out of the ordinary and quite sensational!—*The Virgin of Tulsa*. You know what a genius the Americans have for films. The most splendid and original of all ideas come from them. The big swell I had gone to had surpassed himself and I was the proud owner of a scenario unrivalled for intensity and novelty by any other. Judge for yourself: A young white girl is carried off by some Indians who are annoyed by the industrial enterprises of a millionaire philanthropist, father to the pretty young lady.

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"TO horse, then! Off they go in pursuit of the ravishers, riding away with their prey. They must be caught before they scalp the golden-haired heroine. Now, all the interest and originality of this super film lay in this chase through all kinds of obstacles. They pass through floods, through fire, over mountains and plains and even over a train in motion. At last the Indians are surrounded, at the very moment when the chief sorcerer has his knife to the scalp of the angelic victim. They are shot down with rifles and the child is saved by her father and fiance.

"The parts were assigned, the scenes were staged. The Redskins caught on like anything. There were several rehearsals of the final scene. When all was ready, they 'shot' this scene. Ralph, the photographer,—he was a fat chap with spectacles—was hard at it, and while he turned and snapped the acrobatics and graces of the male star and the female star—both on horsebck, of course—and the troops of horsemen thundering downhill like avnlaaches, he yelled and cursed and applauded and sweated like a child streaming with tears.

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(To be continued)